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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/902,713	07/10/2001	Audrey Goddard	10466/71	1320
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HELLER EHRMAN LLP 275 MIDDLEFIELD ROAD MENLO PARK, CA 94025-3506			EXAMINER KEMMERER, ELIZABETH	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1646	
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			11/07/2007	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/902,713

Applicant(s)

GODDARD ET AL.

Examiner

Elizabeth C. Kemmerer, Ph.D.

Art Unit

1646

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 August 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 39-43 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 39-43 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                                | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                       | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Status of Application, Amendments, And/Or Claims***

The appeal brief of 13 August 2007 has been received and considered. Upon further consideration, finality of the previous Office Action (mailed 13 October 2006) is *withdrawn* solely to clarify the issues for appeal, and to provide Applicant with an opportunity to respond accordingly.

### ***35 U.S.C. §§ 101 and 112, First Paragraph - Utility***

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 39-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is not supported by either a credible, specific, and substantial asserted utility or a well established utility.

Claims 39-43 are also rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph. Specifically, since the claimed invention is not supported by either a credible, specific, and substantial asserted utility or a well established utility for the reasons set forth above, one skilled in the art clearly would not know how to use the claimed invention.

A portion of the basis for these rejections is withdrawn. Specifically, the examiner no longer asserts that **mRNA levels** are not predictive of polypeptide levels.

Therefore, the following references are no longer being relied upon to support the rejections: Chen et al., Hu et al., Haynes et al., Lian et al., Fessler et al., Nagaraja et al., Waghray et al., Sagnaliev et al., Lilley et al., Wildsmith et al., King et al., Celis et al., and Madoz-Gurpide et al. The following references cited and discussed by Applicant pertaining to the mRNA/polypeptide correlation issue will no longer be addressed: Futcher et al., Alberts and Lewin, Meric et al., Zhigang et al., Wang et al., Munaut et al. The basis of the maintained rejections is solely that **gene amplification levels** are not predictive of mRNA or polypeptide levels.

In the interest of clarity, the basis of the maintained rejections is set forth here:

The claims are directed to antibodies that bind the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 96. Claims are also presented to various antibody forms, including monoclonal, humanized, fragment, and labeled antibodies. The utility and enablement of the claimed antibodies relies upon whether or not the polypeptide they bind have utility and enablement. The specification discloses the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 96, also known as PRO269. Applicants have gone on record as relying upon the gene amplification assay as providing utility and enablement for the claimed antibodies. See Appeal Brief (received 13 August 2007), p. 4, beginning of arguments.

At pages 222-235 of the specification, Example 92 discloses a gene amplification assay in which genomic DNA encoding PRO269 had a  $\Delta C_t$  value of at least 1.0 for eight out of seventeen lung tumor samples when compared to a pooled control of blood DNA from several healthy volunteers. Example 92 asserts that gene amplification is

associated with overexpression of the gene product (i.e., the polypeptide), indicating that the polypeptides and their antibodies are useful targets for therapeutic intervention in cancer and diagnostic determination of the presence of cancer (p. 222, lines 28-30).

First, there are several problems with the data provided in this example. PRO269 was reported as being amplified in less than half of the lung tumor samples tested. Therefore, if a new tumor lung sample were tested for PRO269 amplification, it is more likely than not that the PRO269 diagnostic test would yield a false negative result.

Second, the art recognizes that lung epithelium is can be aneuploid without the presence of cancer. Specifically, Hittelman (2001, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 952:1-12) reports that lung epithelium is at risk for cellular damage due to direct exposure to environmental pollutants and carcinogens, which result in aneuploidy **before** the epithelial cells turn cancerous. See especially p. 4, Figure 4. The gene amplification assay in the instant specification does not provide a comparison between the lung tumor samples and normal lung epithelium and does not correct for aneuploidy. Thus it is not clear that PRO269 is amplified in cancerous lung epithelium more than in damaged (non-cancerous) lung epithelium. One skilled in the art would not conclude that PRO269 is a diagnostic probe for lung cancer unless it is clear that PRO269 is amplified to a clearly greater extent in true lung tumor tissue relative to non-cancerous lung epithelium.

Third, even if the data had been corrected for aneuploidy and a proper control had been used, the data have no bearing on the utility of the claimed PRO269

*antibodies*. In order for PRO269 polypeptides to be overexpressed in tumors, amplified genomic DNA would have to correlate with increased mRNA levels and increased polypeptide levels. No data regarding PRO269 mRNA or PRO269 polypeptide levels in lung tumors have been brought forth on the record. The art discloses that a correlation between genomic DNA levels and mRNA levels cannot be presumed, nor can any correlation between genomic DNA levels and polypeptide levels. A specific example of the lack of correlation between genomic DNA amplification and increased mRNA expression is provided by Pennica et al. (1998, PNAS USA 95:14717-14722), who disclose that:

"An analysis of *WISP-1* gene amplification and expression in human colon tumors showed a correlation between DNA amplification and overexpression, whereas overexpression of *WISP-3* RNA was seen in the absence of DNA amplification. In contrast, *WISP-2* DNA was amplified in the colon tumors, but its mRNA expression was significantly reduced in the majority of tumors compared with the expression in normal colonic mucosa from the same patient."

See p. 14722, second paragraph of left column; pp. 14720-14721, "Amplification and Aberrant Expression of *WISPs* in Human Colon Tumors." Another specific example is provided by Konopka et al. (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (1986) 83:4049-4052), who state that "Protein expression is not related to amplification of the *abl* gene but to variation in the level of *bcr-abl* mRNA produced from a single Ph1 template" (see abstract).

The *general* concept of gene amplification's lack of correlation with mRNA/protein overexpression in cancer tissue is addressed by Sen (2000, Curr. Opin. Oncol. 12:82-88). Specifically, Sen teaches that cancerous tissue is known to be aneuploid, that is, having an abnormal number of chromosomes. A slight amplification

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of a gene does not necessarily correlate with overexpression in a cancer tissue, but can merely be an indication that the cancer tissue is aneuploid. Hittelman (2001, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 952:1-12) also speaks to this issue. Again, the data in the specification were not corrected for such aneuploidy events. Furthermore, Godbout et al. (1998, J. Biol. Chem. 273(33):21161-8) teach a general lack of correlation between gene amplification and mRNA/protein overexpression. The abstract of Godbout teaches "The DEAD box gene, DDX1, is a putative RNA helicase that is co-amplified with MYCN in a subset of retinoblastoma (RB) and neuroblastoma (NB) tumors and cell lines. **Although gene amplification usually involves hundreds to thousands of kilobase pairs of DNA, a number of studies suggest that co-amplified genes are only overexpressed if they provide a selective advantage to the cells in which they are amplified.**" (emphasis added). The protein encoded by the DDX gene *had been characterized* as being a putative RNA helicase, a type of enzyme that *would be expected to confer a selective advantage* to the cells in which it (the DDX gene) was amplified. On page 21167, right column, first full paragraph, Godbout et al. state "**It is generally accepted that co-amplified genes are not over-expressed unless they provide a selective growth advantage to the cell**" (48, 49). For example, although ERBA is closely linked to ERBB2 in breast cancer and both genes are commonly amplified in these tumors, ERBA is not overexpressed (48). Similarly, three genes mapping to 12q13-14 (CDK4, SAS and MDM2) are overexpressed in a high percentage of malignant gliomas showing amplification of this chromosomal region, while other genes mapping to this region (GADD153, GL1, and A2MR) are rarely overexpressed in gene-amplified malignant

gliomas (50, 51). The first three genes are probably the main targets of the amplification process, while the latter three genes are probably incidentally included in the amplicons." (emphasis added). There is no evidence in the instant application that PRO269 confers any growth advantage to a cell, and thus it cannot be presumed that the protein is overexpressed because the genomic DNA including the gene being studied gene is amplified.

An additional reference that provides evidence that gene amplification does not generally lead to increased transcript is Li et al. (2006, *Oncogene*, Vol. 25, pages 2628-2635). Li et al. used a functional approach that integrated simultaneous genomic and transcript microarray, proteomics, and tissue microarray analyses to directly identify putative oncogenes in lung adenocarcinoma. On page 2633, right column, Li et al. state: "***In our study, 68.8% of the genes showing over-representation in the genome did not show elevated transcript levels***, implying that at least some of these genes are 'passenger' genes that are concurrently amplified because of their location with respect to amplicons but *lack biological relevance in terms of the development of lung adenocarcinoma*." Since more than half of the amplified genes were not overexpressed, Li et al. constitutes strong evidence that ***it is more likely than not that gene amplification does NOT correlate with increased protein levels***, absent evidence that the protein has biological relevance in cancer. There is no such evidence for PRO269.

Therefore, data pertaining to PRO269 genomic DNA do not indicate anything significant regarding the PRO269 polypeptide that is specifically bound by the claimed



antibodies. The data do not support the specification's assertion that PRO269 polypeptides and their antibodies can be used as cancer diagnostic agents. Significant further research would have been required of the skilled artisan to reasonably confirm that the PRO269 polypeptide is overexpressed in any cancer to the extent that the polypeptide or antibodies that bind it could be used as cancer diagnostic agents, and thus the asserted utility is not substantial. In the absence of information regarding whether or not PRO269 polypeptide levels are also different between specific cancerous and normal tissues, the proposed use of the PRO269 **polypeptides and antibodies** as diagnostic markers and therapeutic targets are simply starting points for further research and investigation into potential practical uses of the polypeptides and antibodies. See *Brenner v. Manson*, 148 U.S.P.Q. 689 (Sup. Ct., 1966), wherein the court held that:

"The basic quid pro quo contemplated by the Constitution and the Congress for granting a patent monopoly is the benefit derived by the public from an invention with substantial utility", "[u]nless and until a process is refined and developed to this point-where specific benefit exists in currently available form-there is insufficient justification for permitting an applicant to engross what may prove to be a broad field", and "a patent is not a hunting license", "[i]t is not a reward for the search, but compensation for its successful conclusion."

In view of the preponderance of evidence supporting the rejections (Pennica et al., Konopka et al., Sen, Hittelman, Godbout et al., and Li et al., the rejections are properly maintained.

Applicant's arguments pertaining to the remaining issues (Appeal Brief, 13 August 2007) have been fully considered but are not found to be persuasive for the following reasons.

Applicant's detailed arguments begin at p. 7 of the appeal brief. Applicant begins with a review of the legal standard for utility, with which the examiner takes no issue.

Beginning at p. 10 of the brief, Applicant reviews Example 92, and refers to the Goddard declaration as establishing that an amplification of at least 2-fold is significant and indicative of a cancer diagnostic marker. The Goddard declaration under 37 CFR 1.132 filed 31 March 2003 is insufficient to overcome the rejection of claims 39-43 based upon 35 U.S.C. §§ 101 and 112, first paragraph, as set forth in the last Office action for the following reasons. In assessing the weight to be given expert testimony, the examiner may properly consider, among other things, the nature of the fact sought to be established, the strength of any opposing evidence, the interest of the expert in the outcome of the case, and the presence or absence of factual support for the expert's opinion. See Ex parte Simpson, 61 USPQ2d 1009 (BPAI 2001), Cf. Redac Int'l. Ltd. v. Lotus Development Corp., 81 F.3d 1576, 38 USPQ2d 1665 (Fed. Cir. 1996), Paragon Podiatry Lab., Inc. v. KLM Lab., Inc., 948 F.2d 1182, 25 USPQ2d 1561, (Fed. Cir. 1993). In the instant situation, the nature of the fact sought to be established is whether or not a 2 fold to 3.5 fold amplification in eight out of seventeen lung tumor samples is significant, and whether such data have any relevance to the claimed subject matter, i.e., PRO269 antibodies. The significance can be questioned based on the strength of opposing evidence. In the instant case, the controls used were not

matched, non-tumor lung samples but rather was a pooled DNA sample from blood of healthy subjects. The art uses matched tissue samples (see Pennica et al., Konopka et al.). This art, as well as the Sen, Hittelman, Godbout et al., and Li et al. references cited above, constitute strong opposing evidence as to whether or not the claimed antibodies have utility and enablement based on a presumption of protein overexpression in view of gene amplification data. Finally, while the Goddard declaration speaks to the utility and enablement of genes, it does not speak to whether or not the encoded proteins are also found at increased levels in cancerous tissues. Since the claims under examination are directed to antibodies, not genes, this question is critical.

Applicant urges that it is more likely than not that an increase in genomic DNA copy number correlates with an increase in protein levels. At p. 12, Applicant criticizes Pennica et al. and Konopka et al. as not being specific to PRO269, instead as being specific to other genes, and not establishing a general trend. This has been fully considered but is not found to be persuasive. The instant application also presents data from a single gene at a time and makes conclusions about gene products from genomic DNA data. Pennica and Konopka constitute evidence that it cannot be assumed that amplified genomic DNA results in overexpressed gene product. Godbout et al. and Li et al. also provide evidence to this effect. Finally, Sen and Hittelman constitute evidence that, in general, non-cancerous epithelial tissues are frequently aneuploid, and thus an increase in genomic DNA is not diagnostic of cancer.

Beginning at p. 17, Applicant discusses the Godbout et al. and Bea et al. references. Applicant argues that Bea et al. supports Applicant's position that gene

amplification is correlated with both increased mRNA and protein expression. Applicant argues that the examiner's concerns regarding Godbout et al. (specifically, that Godbout et al. does structure/function analysis while the specification does not) are not relevant, since the instant specification does not assert that PRO269 is similar to Godbout et al.'s DDX1. Applicant urges that a structure/function analysis is not required for utility. This has been fully considered but is not found to be persuasive. Contrary to Applicant's characterization, Godbout et al. is relied upon for teaching that, "**Although gene amplification usually involves hundreds to thousands of kilobase pairs of DNA, a number of studies suggest that co-amplified genes are only overexpressed if they provide a selective advantage to the cells in which they are amplified.**" (emphasis added). The protein encoded by the DDX gene *had been characterized* as being a putative RNA helicase, a type of enzyme that *would be expected to confer a selective advantage* to the cells in which it (the DDX gene) was amplified. On page 21167, right column, first full paragraph, Godbout et al. state "**It is generally accepted that co-amplified genes are not over-expressed unless they provide a selective growth advantage to the cell**" (48, 49). For example, although ERBA is closely linked to ERBB2 in breast cancer and both genes are commonly amplified in these tumors, ERBA is not overexpressed (48). Similarly, three genes mapping to 12q13-14 (CDK4, SAS and MDM2) are overexpressed in a high percentage of malignant gliomas showing amplification of this chromosomal region, while other genes mapping to this region (GADD153, GL1, and A2MR) are rarely overexpressed in gene-amplified malignant gliomas (50, 51). The first three genes are probably the main targets of the

amplification process, while the latter three genes are probably incidentally included in the amplicons.” (emphasis added). There is no evidence in the instant application that PRO269 confers any growth advantage to a cell, and thus it cannot be presumed that the protein is overexpressed because the genomic DNA including the gene being studied gene is amplified. Regarding Bea et al., it is not unexpected that a putative oncogene that seems to participate in cell cycle regulation and senescence, when amplified in the genome, would also be amplified as mRNA and have correspondingly increased protein expression. PRO269 is not a putative oncogene, and the function of the encoded protein is not known. Godbout et al. and Bea et al. clearly point out that whether or not a protein is over-expressed depends strictly upon the function of the protein. The instant specification has not established that over-expression of PRO269 provides a growth advantage to a cell, and thus it cannot be said that Bea et al. and Godbout et al. constitute evidence to support Applicant’s position. In fact, Godbout et al. and Bea et al. support the instant rejection.

At p. 23, Applicant discusses the Li et al. reference. Applicant urges that Li et al. acknowledge that their results differed from those of Hyman et al. and Pollack et al., and note that the difference may be due to different methodologies. Applicant refers to the supplemental information accompanying the Li et al. article, enclosed as Exhibit A. Applicant urges that Li et al. used an amplification copy ratio of only 1.4, which is not significant according to the Goddard declaration, and that a copy number of at least 2 was necessary. This has been fully considered but is not found to be persuasive. First, it is noted that Hyman et al. also found that less than half of the amplified genes were

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overexpressed at the mRNA level, even though they only investigated genes in genomic DNA regions that were amplified at least 2-fold (argued in more detail above).

Furthermore, Li et al. did not limit their studies to genes that were amplified at less than 2-fold. In fact, the supplemental information indicates that some of the samples were required to bind with a probe requiring at least 2-fold amplification:

Genes with copy number ratio > 1.40 (representing the upper 5% of the CGH ratios across all experiments) were considered to be overrepresented. A genomic fragment that contained six or more adjacent probes showing a copy number ratio > 1.40, or a region with at least three adjacent probes with a copy number ratio > 1.40 **and no less than one probe with a ratio > 2.0**, were considered to be amplicons. (emphasis added, from 1<sup>st</sup> page of supplemental material)

Beginning at p. 24, Applicant acknowledges that, in certain instances, DNA/mRNA and protein levels do not correlate. Applicant argues, however, that increased gene and transcript levels mostly correlate with increased protein levels, even if accurate predictions of proteins could not be made. Applicant again argues that the gene amplification data establish a credible, specific, and substantial patentable utility for the PRO269 polypeptide and antibodies. Applicant points to the assertion in the specification that gene amplification is associated with overexpression of the gene product, indicating that the polypeptides and antibodies are useful targets for therapeutic intervention and diagnostic determination of certain cancers. Applicant argues that ample evidence has been submitted to show that, in general, if a gene is amplified in cancer, then it is more likely than not that the encoded protein is also overexpressed. Specifically, Applicant refers to the Polakis declarations of 03 November 2004 and 30 March 2006. This has been fully considered but is not found to be persuasive. The preponderance of the evidence establishes that it is more likely

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than not that gene amplification does not correlate with increased protein expression.

See Pennica et al., Konopka et al., Sen, Hittelman, Godbout et al., Li et al., and Hanna and Mornin. The Polakis declarations under 37 CFR 1.132 filed 03 November 2004 and 30 March 2006 are insufficient to overcome the rejection of claims 39-43 based upon 35 U.S.C. §§ 101 and 112, first paragraph, as set forth in the last Office action because the declarations focus on the question of whether or not mRNA levels are predictive of protein levels. As explained above, the examiner is no longer arguing this point. Since the Polakis declarations do not address the question of whether or not amplified genomic DNA is predictive of increased polypeptide levels, they are no longer considered pertinent to the rejection.

Applicant argues that the sale of gene chips is indicative of the research community's opinion that mRNA levels are predictive of protein levels. This has been fully considered but is not found to be persuasive for two reasons. First, evidence of commercial success is irrelevant to utility and enablement. Second, this does not address whether or not genomic DNA levels are predictive of protein levels.

At pp. 26-27, Applicant concludes that, based on the asserted utility for PRO269 in the diagnosis of selected lung tumors, the reduction to practice of the PRO269 protein sequence, the disclosure of methods for making PRO269 polypeptides and antibodies that bind PRO269, and example 92 regarding the gene amplification assay, one skilled in the art would know exactly how to make and use the claimed antibodies for diagnosis of lung cancer without undue experimentation. Applicant concludes that the utility of the claimed PRO269 antibodies has been achieved. This has been fully

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considered but is not found to be persuasive for the following reasons. Regarding the gene amplification assay itself, it is noted that the assay did not correct for aneuploidy, which is a common feature of non-cancerous, damaged lung epithelium (evidenced by Sen, Hittelman). Gene amplification publications used matched tissue controls, unlike Applicant (Pennica et al., Konopka et al., Godbout et al., Li et al.). Contrary to Applicant's assertion, the state of the art indicates that gene amplification is not generally associated with overexpression of the encoded gene product, as evidenced by Sen, Pennica et al., Konopka et al., Godbout et al., Hyman et al., and Li et al. Finally, a declaration setting forth the expert opinion of Dr. Ashkenazi (received 16 October 2003) contradicts the assertion of utility in the specification, wherein the specification indicates that gene amplification is associated with protein overexpression but Dr. Ashkenazi indicates that this is not always the case. This is also stated by Applicant in the Appeal Brief of 13 August 2007. Since significant further research would have been required of the skilled artisan to reasonably confirm that the claimed PRO269 polypeptides are overexpressed in any cancer to the extent that they could be used as cancer diagnostic agents, the asserted utility is not substantial. In the absence of information regarding whether or not PRO269 polypeptide levels are also different between specific cancerous and normal tissues, the proposed use of the PRO269 **polypeptides and antibodies** as diagnostic markers and therapeutic targets are simply starting points for further research and investigation into potential practical uses of the polypeptides. See *Brenner v. Manson*, 148 U.S.P.Q. 689 (Sup. Ct., 1966), wherein the court held that:



"The basic quid pro quo contemplated by the Constitution and the Congress for granting a patent monopoly is the benefit derived by the public from an invention with substantial utility", "[u]nless and until a process is refined and developed to this point-where specific benefit exists in currently available form-there is insufficient justification for permitting an applicant to engross what may prove to be a broad field", and "a patent is not a hunting license", "[i]t is not a reward for the search, but compensation for its successful conclusion."

Hanna and Mornin (1999, Pathology Associates Medical Laboratories) also supports the instant rejections. Hanna and Mornin provide another important example of a lack of correlation between gene amplification and mRNA/protein overexpression, wherein diagnosis of breast cancer included testing both the amplification of the HER-2/neu gene as well as over-expression of the HER-2/neu gene product. Thus Hanna and Mornin provide evidence that the level of protein expression must be tested empirically to determine whether or not the protein or antibody can be used as a diagnostic marker for a cancer. The specification does not provide data as to whether or not the protein level of PRO269 was tested in normal and cancerous tissue, and thus the skilled artisan *must* perform additional experiments, as directed by the art. Since the asserted utility for the claimed antibodies is not in currently available form, and further experimentation is *required* to reasonably confirm the asserted real-world use, the asserted utility is not substantial.

### **Conclusion**

No claims are allowed.

**No new rejections have been made. THUS, THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.**

However, since new publications have been cited to support the maintained rejections, Applicant is assured that any new evidence specifically addressing Hittelman will be entered after final and given full consideration. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Elizabeth C. Kemmerer, Ph.D. whose telephone number is (571) 272-0874. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday, 7:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gary Nickol, Ph.D. can be reached on (571) 272-0835. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

ECK

/Elizabeth C. Kemmerer/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1646